FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIETNAMESE ENVOY SPEAKS ON UPCOMING NATIONAL DAY

AU282100Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 2 September national holiday, the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in our country gave a press conference at its quarters today. Attending the press conference were representatives of the central press organs, the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, radio and television and others. On this occasion those present were addressed by Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who noted, among other things, the importance of this significant historical event, the struggle of the Vietnamese people against American imperialism and its lackeys and also their efforts and work to build socialism and defend the country.

Hosts Film Showing

AU291938Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a Vietnamese artistic film in one of the halls of the Cultural Palace in Tirana this afternoon. Attending were Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of trade; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; and other guests. Also attending were heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTRY HEALTH SERVICE--The Ministry of People's Defense organized a scientific session on 17 August to mark the 35th anniversary of the creation of the health service in the People's Army. Attending were servicemen, veterans of the health service, cadres and workers of the Tirana health service institutions, and guests. Also attending were Nazar Berberi, deputy minister of defense; Ali Vukatana, party Central Committee candidate member; and others. Serviceman Baje Topulli presided over the session. Serviceman Feris Carcani delivered the report entitled "The Party's Leadership, the Main Factor in Developing and Strengthening the Health Service in the People's Army." The session also heard 11 other reports. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU]

DEPARTURE OF DANISH GUEST--(Orle Nielsen), chairman of the Danish-Albanian Friendship Society, has left our country. He paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. During his stay in Albania, (Orle Nielson) visited work and production centers and sociocultural institutions in various parts of the country, where he was briefed on the successes achieved by our people in all fields under the party's leadership. On the occasion of his departure, Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, gave a luncheon which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU]

MONTENEGRIN ARTISTS IN SHKODER--The artistic group of the Xhafer Mikosevic Cultural-Artistic Association of Gusinje arrived in Shkoder from Montenegro on 15 August. The group was met by Kristo Jorgji, deputy chairman of the Albanian Committee for Culture and Arts [title not heard]; Engjel Nikolla, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Shkoder District People's Council; and others. The Executive Committee hosted a dinner in honor of the artists. The group gave its first performance at the Migjeni Theater on 16 August. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 16 Aug 78 AU]

CONCLUSION OF TITO-HUA TALKS IN BELGRADE REPORTED

AU292048Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] In connection with Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, an announcement has been published in Belgrade indicating that at the concluding session the results of the bilateral talks were summarized. It was reported that an exhaustive exchange of views on bilateral relations and on the world situation has been held. It has been established that on a number of international problems their views coincided or were close. The role of the United Nations in resolving international issues was noted and the importance of the nonalined countries' movement was emphasized.

In connection with the Middle East situation, the countries noted the need for Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, that the national rights of the Palestinians should be guaranteed and that a comprehensive solution to this crisis must be found so that security can be guaranteed to all peoples in this part of the world.

In discussing the situation in Africa, the importance of the OAU's decision on the inviolability of the borders was emphasized.

An agreement has been reached to develop economic relations between Yugoslavia and China. No mention of any military cooperation was made in the announcement, but Western sources assert that an agreement specifying the forms of this cooperation between the PRC and the SFRY, as well as the amount of the Yugoslav delivery of military technology to China, will be signed by the chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army during the latter's visit to Peking, in mid-September 1978.

While exchanging views on issues pertaining to the relations between the LCY and the CCP, it has been noted that certain differences that exist in the views on the situation and processes of the international communist and workers movement were not an obstacle for the further successful cooperation between the two parties and between the other public and political organizations.

During the talks, a program on further cooperation between the CCP and the LCY was adopted which provides for an exchange of political party delegations.

Summarizing the results of this visit and the talks held, Josip Broz Tito, as the Yugoslav press points out, has stated that on many questions there was identity or closeness of views. There were also differences. Some of them were perhaps a result of the lack of sufficient mutual relations [opoznavane]. In this respect, however, accord was essential so that these differences were not and must not be an obstacle to the comprehensive development of the cooperation between the two countries and parties.

According to the same report, Hua Kuo-feng has called the talks very useful and indicated that in his opinion there was great identity or closeness of views on the basic issues between China and Yugoslavia.

Hua Kuo-feng did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to reiterate the shopworn phrases on hegemony and, as one had to expect, did not approach such basic contemporary issues as strengthening detente in international relations, the need to halt the arms race, and comprehensive support for the national liberation struggle of the peoples and countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America against the forces of imperialism and colonialism.

Issues dealing with the PRC and SFRY attitude toward the other socialist countries were not reflected at all in the results of the talks. In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that the Yugoslav side did not express its attitude toward the expansionist activities of China against Socialist Vietnam. It has also not been reported whether the Yugoslav side expressed to Hua Kuo-feng its accord with the actions of the present Chinese leaders connected with the arms race and with their becoming allied with the most rabid NATO forces on the basis of anti-Sovietism.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON HUA'S TRIP

AU300930Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

["RABOTNICHESKO DELO on Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to Yugoslavia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 30 (BTA)--"Imperialism and reactionary forces' longtime efforts to exploit differences and problems existing between the Balkan countries to their own advantage in the spirit of the "divide and rule" maxim are well known. These efforts aimed against Balkan peoples' interests have over recent years been reinforced by the active and persistent moves and combinations of Maoist China on the Balkan Peninsula which occupies a substantial place in Peking's global, anti-Soviet and antisocialist schemes," reads today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial on the concluded visit of Mr Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia.

The daily goes on to explain that the aim pursued by Peking is the establishment of mutual mistrust between the Balkan peoples, to instigate them one against the other, to instigate them all against the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that being situated in the very centre of the Balkans, Bulgaria is particularly in favour of the maintenance of lasting and stable relations of peace and good-neighbourliness in that corner of the world where countries with different social systems co-exist--Warsaw Treaty member-countries, NATO member-states, and non-aligned ones--RABOTNICHESKO DELO recalls Mr Todor Zhivkov's Blagoevgrad speech from June 15 of this year, in which he said that Bulgaria never spared and would never spare efforts to make the danger of war recede from the Balkan Peninsula, the onetime "powder keg" of Europe, to make goodneighbourliness and understanding win grounds here. The paper adds that this principled class policy is in the best interests of the Bulgarian people, in the interests of the neighboring countries and peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and security.

"It is the aim of Peking to arouse feelings of mutual mistrust between the Balkan peoples, to instigate them one against the other, to instigate them all against the Soviet Union. Chinese propaganda recounts the history of the Balkan peoples, their national liberation struggles, their current efforts at building relations on the foundations of the existing political reality and in compliance with the adopted international norms, in a false and tendentious light. Attempts are made to question last century's Russia's aid to the liberation of the Balkan peoples from foreign dependence and bondage. Underestimated is also the significance for the Balkan peoples of the defeat of the German fascist army by the Soviet Army and the subsequent liberation from fascism. Particularly malicious are the anti-Soviet fabrications about the present Soviet policy in regard to the Balkan countries' membership of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Aid" reads the article.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO goes on to say that the Balkan peoples are a subject of the Maoists' "differentiated approach" which is employed under different methods, from a conspicuously displayed friendship and manifestations of willingness for development and comprehensive ties down to rude pressure and blackmail, depending on the Peking leaders' assessment of a given country's possibility to be exploited or not for anti-Soviet and antisocialist purposes.

It is said further on that the recent letter of the CC of the Albanian Labour Party to the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, which reveals the Chinese pressure on Albania to make the latter enter the Peking-planned "military alliance" between certain Balkan states, testified to the Chinese leadership's aspirations to use the Balkan states in their plans. The article reads on that it is hardly necessary to explain whom such an "alliance" would have been aimed against.

Analysing China's stepped up activity in the Balkans and the just concluded visit of Mr Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses that nobody would have had anything against such a visit had it served the interests of peace, detente and co-operation. "Unfortunately the Chinese leader came to the Balkans with no such intentions. He availed himself of the opportunity and set forth once again the already well known Chinese theses which are at variance with peoples' interests", reads the article. And here cited are the definitions of "hegemony" and "dictation" which the Chinese leadership is trying to ascribe to the Soviet policy. Here cited are also the Maoist conspicuous striving to head the non-aligned in order to include them in their schemes for a "broad united front" against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and also the statements made by Mr Hua Kuo-feng that "the facts of war are perceptibly growing". The paper points out that the definitions of "hegemony" and "dictation" in fact go very well with the greater-state ambitions of Peking and that a number of countries far from and close to China have already become aware of this truth. Pointing out that all words for peace uttered by the Chinese leader sound false today, RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes that "it is incompatible to raise the preparation for war into a state policy in one's own country and to act the peace champion abroad."

"During his visit, Mr Hua Kuo-feng spoke about Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Maoists' true attitude to the great Marxist-Leninist teachings, however, is no secret. For years on end nationalism has been inculcated in China instead of proletarian internationalism; inculcated have been also feelings of hostility towards the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. How could there be any feelings of internationalism in people who conduct a policy of dissent and subversion in the ranks of the international communist movement, who have waged a persistent war to the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, who denigrate the internal and external policy of the countries of the socialist community, who even deny its very existence, exert pressure and blackmail against their neighbouring socialist countries, and incite all the socialist countries one against another. Disguised under Marxist phraseology, Maoism has actually turned into one of the most dangerous forms of modern anticommunism, acting in close collusion with the anticommunism of imperialist bourgeoisie and the other reactionary forces" writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The article winds up by saying that the visit of Mr Hua Kuo-feng offered one more proof of Peking's genuine goals--to undermine peoples' efforts at detente, at strengthening peace and security, to seize new soil for anti-Sovietism and antisocialism, to expand the range of its "differentiated approach" to individual socialist countries, to drive a wedge into the relations between the Balkan states, to disrupt mutual trust and understanding in the Balkans and all this in cooperation with imperialism.

SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER KATUSHEV VISITS TOLBUKHIN

AU2920400Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Tolbukhin today. At a meeting in the Tolbukhin Okrug Party Committee Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the okrug party committee, acquainted the guest with the socio-economic development of Tolbukhin Okrug.

BTA PREVIEWS PLOVDIV TRADE FAIR EXHIBITS

AU291447Y Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Plovdiv, Aug 29 (BTA)--The 34th International Plovdiv Fair will be held September 3-10, 1978. Bulgaria will be represented at the Plovdiv fair by ten branch ministries, seven committees, the Central Cooperative Union, the scientific and technical union, 170 economic combines, organizations, scientific and production complexes, development bases, foreign trade organizations and 2,000 enterprises whose 36,000 exhibits will be arranged over an area of 80,000 sq m. One-third of the articles on show will be novelties. The exposition will contain not a single item which the country is not yet ready to manufacture and sell.

Industrial goods will be given prominence again: Mechanical engineering will exhibit more than 1000 articles, electronics, electrical engineering and power generation--more than 7,000, the chemical industry--more than 3,200. On view will be not only machines of high-performance data and great economic efficiency, but a large number of complete technological lines and complete projects, which the country is manufacturing and exporting.

The fair will offer immense opportunity for foreign exhibitors as well. First among these will be the CMEA member countries, whose joint developments and manufactures are to be specially emphasized. This year the Soviet Union will have its 25th participation in the fair. The GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the other socialist countries will exhibit more than they have done in the past years. A total of 48 official participants, including the industrialized countries, and many developing countries are making busy preparations for the forthcoming Plovdiv fair; two of the countries, Brazil and Togo, will make their debuts.

BTA REPORTS PRODUCTION OF NEW COMPUTER TO BEGIN

AU291441Y Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 29 (BTA)--The mass-production of the new Soviet "ES-1035" computer, which performs 140,000-160,000 operations per minute, was reported to start soon in the USSR. Bulgarian specialists of the Sofia computer equipment institute took active participation in the construction of this computer. The "ES-1035" will be exhibited at this year's International Plovdiv Fair.

Operative memory was one of the most vulnerable links in the former generations of computer equipment. The Bulgarian specialists solved this problem by devising an operator's board and an operative memory of semi-conductor elements.

According to the coordination plans between Bulgaria and the USSR in the sphere of electronics, some of the parts and units for the "ES-1035" computer will be turned out in Bulgaria.

Integration with the USSR created exceptionally favourable conditions for mass-production of universal [word indistinct] "ES-1020" and "ES-1022" machines in Bulgaria, for the establishment of this country as a famous producer and exporter of memory devices on magnet discs, magnet disc packages and memory devices on magnetic tape.

It was in 1973 that Bulgaria outstripped Japan, Italy, Britain and Holland in the bulk of production of electronic and electrical engineering equipment per capita of the population.

In her exports of electronic equipment per capita of the population, this country leaves behind all the capitalist states, including the USA. The manufacture of computer equipment in Bulgaria in the 1971-1975 period has grown tenfold as compared to 1970.

In the last five years Bulgaria's exports of this kind of equipment have increased nearly nine times. Now this country is the major manufacturer of disc devices and the only producer of magnetic disc packages among the socialist community countries (there are about 10 manufacturers of magnetic disc packages in the world altogether).

Many computer centres in West Germany, Hungary, the GDR, Greece and India were equipped with Bulgarian-made computer equipment.

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TO FINNISH CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU291913Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Aug 29 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a cable of greetings to the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party on the 60th anniversary of its foundation.

"We, the Bulgarian communists, are glad to witness your successes in defending workers' vital interests from the offensive of the monopolies, in building up a united front of the left and the progressive forces in the country", reads the cable in part. It contains a high assessment of the Finnish Communist Party's loyalty to the great Marxist and Leninist teachings and to the principles of proletarian internationalism and of its consistent efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement.

DZHUROV, OTHERS ATTEND MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATION

AU261958Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] A celebration marking the graduation of students called "liberation men" graduates from the higher military schools in Bulgaria in 1978 was held in Pleven tonight.

"The celebration was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military Department at the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug Party Committee, ministers, generals, former partisans, youth figures and many working people from all over the country."

After reading the order promoting the students of the military schools to their first officer rank, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov delivered a speech.

Lieutenant Engineer Vladimir Grigorov, the best student of the graduates of the Nikola Vaptsarov Higher Naval School, expressed gratitude for the party's solicitude for the students.

Report on Dzhurov Speech

AU291306Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Report on speech delivered by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, at the graduation ceremony for young officers of the G. S. Rakovski Military Academy in Pleven, on 26 August]

[Excerpt] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, delivered an address on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov stressed that the graduation ceremony for the young officers in Pleven is an expression of loyalty to our heroic, revolutionary past; an expression of love and gratitude for the heroic deeds and self-sacrifice of the glorious sons of Russia and the Soviet Union, who gave their lives for our freedom. This ceremony represents a tribute to the heroism, military exploits and glorious memory of the cherished sons of our motherland, who sacrificed their lives to the sacred altar of their native land, for the freedom and happiness of the people.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov declared that as a gesture of eternal gratitude to Russia for our country's liberation from Ottoman oppression and in honor of the centennial of these great events, as well as in honor of the courage of the selfless Russian soldiers during Bulgaria's liberation and in the Pleven battles, the new 1978 graduates of Pleven will bear the honorary title of "The Graduates of Liberation--1978."

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, as well as on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov most sincerely congratulated the young officers. He exhorted them in the following manner: Be proud that you are the heirs of glorious heroes, be proud of your call to join the ranks of the army and to defend the cause for which those heroes of the past sacrificed their lives at Shipka and Pleven. You are now confronted with the difficult but noble officer's profession. You must justify the great trust put in you through your deeds.

On the eve of the 34th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution, our people are assessing their remarkable successes in implementing the decisions adopted at the 11th BCP Congress, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov further stated. These successes are the results of our people's heroic efforts under the leadership of the BCP; they are the results of the gloriously beneficial Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. A new contribution to the further consolidation of the jointly conceived policy of comprehensive cooperation and convergence between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR was represented by the meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea this month.

The speaker further stressed that the Bulgarian People's Army is equipped with the most up-to-date military equipment and arms and that the soldiers' and commanders' training is up to the necessary standards. Along with the armies of the other socialist Warsaw Pact member-countries, the Bulgarian People's Army is contributing to the strengthening of the socialist community's defensive power and is loyally watching over the Bulgarian people's national independence, as well as over the cause of socialism.

Dwelling on the present international situation, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov pointed out that this situation is characterized by the complicated intertwining of two opposing trends: On the one hand, the process of political detente continues to develop, although not as rapidly and uninterruptedly as it should. On the other hand, however, we are witnessing, at the same time, certain trends in international relations which give rise to concern among the peace-loving forces. The imperialist circles are trying to exacerbate American-Soviet relations and to stop the process of detente, as well as to obstruct the negotiations being conducted and to establish a military superiority of the imperialist states. The actions of the imperialists, aimed at splitting the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and at dividing the international communist and workers movement, have not stopped. In their attempts the imperialists enjoy the considerable support of the present Chinese leadership, which is marching side by side with the most reactionary, imperialist forces.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov stressed that with its peace-loving, principle-minded, and consistent foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing to the common cause of consolidating peace throughout the world, and especially in the Balkans.

In closing his address Comrade Dobri Dzhurov dealt with the forthcoming tasks of the young officers; tasks that involve great responsibility. He described these tasks as follows: The maintenance of high combat readiness within the army, the perfection of socialist organization in the soldiers' duties and the efficient, high-standard training of army personnel. The responsibility of the officers is emerging with new emphasis in light of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee. Comrade Dzhurov wishes the young officers success in their efforts in the unrelenting implementation of BCP policy within the ranks of the Bulgarian People's Army.

LUKANOV RECEIVES VISITING IRAQI TRADE MINISTER

AU292133Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received (?Mukhdin Mukh'un Ubaydi), Iraqi foreign trade minister. [as heard] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, as well as Iraqi Ambassador to Bulgaria Jarallah Ayyub al-Allaf and Bulgarian Ambassador to Iraq Angel Angelov, also attended the talks.

BRIEFS

DYULGEROV ATTENDS MINERS' CELEBRATION--A celebration marking Miners' Day began at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia tonight. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Yanko Petrov, secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council; Nikolay (Sesolov), counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria; and Alen Simon, secretary general of the international organization of the Miners' Trade Union, attended the celebration. Dimitur Dachev, first deputy minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU]

COOPERATIVES PROTOCOL WITH SYRIA--Sofia, Aug 26 (BTA)--Last night a cooperation protocol was signed here by the Central Cooperative Union and the General Union of Craft Cooperatives in the Syrian Arab Republic for the 1978-80 period. The protocol provides for exchange of delegations between the two unions, exchange of information and films. The Central Cooperative Union will render organizational help to the Syrian union, will train Syrian craftsmen at its course. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU]

CHNOUPEK VISITS HUAMBO PROVINCE DURING ANGOLA TOUR

LD292224Y Prague CTK in English 2127 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, Aug 29, CETEKA--Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek went on a working trip to Huambo Province accompanied by his Angolan counterpart Paulo Teixeira Jorge today.

Representatives of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party, and the local government in Huambo briefed him on the character of the province and the state of its economic reconstruction. In the recent years the province was affected by excesses of the subversive organization UNITA.

In the meetings with the Czechoslovak delegation the local officials highly appreciated the assistance Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries are granting the MPLA-Labor Party from the beginning of its struggle and independent Angola from its birth.

Minister Chnoupek saw several plants, including the Cuba brewery where Czechoslovak specialists take part in its production. Their work was highly appreciated by Minister Paulo Jorge.

STROUGAL RECEIVES JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD291810Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Mudar Badran, prime minister of Jordan, who is on a private visit to Czechoslovakia. The two premiers expressed interest in the further deepening of relations between Czechoslovakia and Jordan. They talked primarily about advantageous conditions for the development of cooperation between the national economies and about the possibilities of Czechoslovak industry's broader participation in the development of the Jordanian economy.

Lubomir Strougal and the prime minister of Jordan also expressed views on resolving the most important questions of foreign policy.

COLOTKA RECEIVES SOVIET CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

LD292042Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received Ivan Grishmanov, Soviet minister of construction materials industry, in Bratislava today. Comrade Grishmanov is currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. During a cordial, comradely conversation Comrade Colotka briefed the Soviet guest about the results achieved by construction workers in fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. They also discussed questions concerning the expansion of mutual cooperation in the construction industry between the two countries.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD292005Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Czechoslovakia, Nguyen Tien Thong, at his request.

In the course of a comradely meeting, the Vietnamese ambassador acquainted Comrade Hoffmann with the situation in his country, and the two representatives assessed the possibilities of further developing fraternal cooperation between the trade union centers of the two countries.

STROUGAL RECEIVES FRG DELEGATION FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD291752Y Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 29, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today the visiting delegation of deputies of the Free Democratic Party group in the FRG Bundestag headed by its chairman, Wolfgang Mischnick.

Both representatives highly appreciated the development of bilateral political, economic and cultural relations and stressed the importance of personal contacts between leading representatives of the two countries and their interest in their further widening.

They dealt at length with economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, and with the possibilities of further widening of cooperation in production and increasing the value of goods exchange.

They also paid attention to some international economic problems the solution of which would benefit the two countries.

Indra Hosts Dinner

LD292335Y Prague CTK in English 2126 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 29, CETEKA--Members of the visiting delegation of deputies of the Free Democratic Party group in the FRG Bundestag headed by its chairman, Wolfgang Mischnick, attended today the first competitions at the 12th European championships in athletics at the Strahov stadium in Prague.

Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra gave a dinner later today in honour of the delegation.

STROUGAL ATTENDS OPENING OF EUROPEAN ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

LD291832Y Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Prague, Aug 29, CETEKA--The 12th European track and field championships, attended by almost one thousand athletes from 29 countries, opened here today in the presence of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other communist party Presidium members and political and public officials.

TRIBUNA DISCUSSES BRZEZINSKI'S RELATIONSHIP WITH CARTER

AU291445Y Prague TRIBUNA No 34 in Czech 23 Aug 78 pp 14, 15 AU

[Ludek Rohac article: "Brzezinski's Way"]

[Excerpts] The question is, who is more influential, the elected president or the called-in adviser? In the United States, which has already seen a situation where an adviser not only became more important than the secretary of state, but in fact also more important than the president, many people are afraid of just such an unwanted replay.

To say that international detente is merely a "process of attempts to hold back certain aspects of rivalry in Soviet-American relations" is not only an incorrect appraisal of contemporary international relations--and, as a university professor and scientist, Brzezinski should know this perfectly well--it is also a quite intentional anti-Soviet pronouncement, further complemented by the thesis that it is during the last 2 years that this rivalry has been growing, allegedly through the fault of the USSR. To prove that detente is lagging because the Soviet Union has allegedly "surrounded the Middle East, is reopening conflicts in Africa and is concentrating troops on the Chinese border" is truly "hard work," but Brzezinski is not at all afraid of this and is "proving," with proverbial energy, what is simply unprovable.

A person need not have a political microscope or have to sit at the same table where, every morning at 8:15, Brzezinski submits "materials" in his 30-minute report to Carter, to be able to grasp that the President is taking Brzezinski's road. This has become manifest particularly in the latest period.

Carter's Annapolis speech was essentially a series of ultimatum-like demands, addressed to the Soviet Union, and briefly formulated as follows: "The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation, or cooperation. The United States is equally prepared to cope with either of these choices." The President added that the United States would prefer "cooperation." But cooperation on what basis? The handwriting of the "backstage Mephistopheles" is more felt here than is tolerable in the qualified and stable U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union.

It was not sufficient for James Carter to permit himself inadmissible attacks against the social system in the USSR and accusations that the Soviet Union is "violating the Helsinki agreements." He was not even satisfied with primitive archaic sayings from John Foster Dulles' times--that the Soviet Union is allegedly trying "to export a totalitarian and oppressive form of government." On top of this he also demanded freedom of activity for imperialist agents in socialist countries. He called for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to refuse support for the national liberation movements in Africa and on other continents. The American, and also the European, public is concerned that Brzezinski's essentially aggressive "hard line" is obviously beginning to take the upper hand in the White House. This policy can take the path not only leading back toward the "cold war"--and in this tenor a part of the American propaganda is in fact already operating--but also to a direct transition to confrontation.

The "magic influence" of Zbigniew Brzezinski's anticommunist firmness, so strikingly contradictory to detente and corroding the still unfirm foundations of the mutual trust of states with different social systems, is acknowledged after all by James Carter himself. "In the past 2-3 years," the President says, "I have been a diligent pupil of the man who has created for himself a profile as an alternative to Kissinger, through a flood of publications and grand concepts."

It is also known that Brzezinski's influence on Carter dates back to the time when the present U.S. President's name was connected--insofar as it was known to anybody at all--with a political outsider at that time sitting in the governor's chair in Georgia. In order to slightly obscure the glaring impression that his "trilateral commission" consisted solely of the most influential of the superrich--who wanted to realize the basic aims of the supranational monopolies' economy and policy through this very commission--from time to time Brzezinski also had to cast around for hopeful nonentities. Thus it was that the Georgian peanut grower's turn came; and he immediately used his membership in the commission to open trade missions for his home state in Japan and Western Europe.

In the presidential elections, the professor and his ward [sverence] became close when the former managed the latter's staff in the election battle on questions of foreign and military policy. It remains a fact that Brzezinski prepared Carter for his election campaign so that the latter won. And the grateful pupil is repaying the teacher by his continuing loyalty. But will President Carter continue to win, particularly in foreign policy? Will he be really capable of pushing through the proclaimed detente, if he takes Brzezinski's way? The answer is unequivocal: By no means! And even Americans are saying this.

Brzezinski is also duly opening his acrobatic anticommunist and anti-Soviet game of whist, where the fourth hand is played by the present Chinese leadership. In order to encourage this player, this May Brzezinski hopped over to Peking where he indicated to the top political figures the "parallel" nature of U.S. and Chinese interests. Peking interpreted this as a "warning" to the Soviet Union. As is known, the President's emissary is acting as a zealous advocate of the sale of American weapons to China--which none of the official American political figures has thus far dared express. Apart from that, he also conducted extensive discussions with the Chinese bosses, in which he not only acquainted them in detail with American military-political documents and studies on the "world correlation of forces," but also--contrary to the spirit of the existing Soviet-American SALT negotiations, regarded as confidential by both sides--he gave them information on the present state of SALT II negotiations, and in a detail which is often unknown even to the American politicians themselves.

To take the road marked out by Zbigniew Brzezinski is a march up a blind alley. Those wanting to take it must count on moving away from the policy of detente, away from its complementing detente in the military sphere, and away from the halting of the arms race. At such a time, any and all maneuvering ends, and the extremely large responsibility begins--responsibility toward the people of the United States itself, toward all countries interested in peace and toward the whole world. And this responsibility concerns only one of the two men mentioned here.

BRATISLAVA, PRAGUE CEREMONIES MARK SLOVAK UPRISING

LD291808Y Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 29, CETEKA--Tribute to the memory of the heroes of the Slovak national uprising was paid by leading officials in Bratislava and Prague today.

In Bratislava, a wreath from the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, the Slovak Government, and the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front was laid at the memorial of the Slovak national uprising by a delegation of the bodies, headed by Josef Lenart, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka. Also in the Slovak capital, a memorial of Marek Culen, a co-founder of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, was unveiled in the presence of Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Slovak Communist Party Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, and other officials.

In Prague, wreaths were laid at the tombs of Klement Gottwald, the first working-class president of Czechoslovakia, and the Czechoslovak national hero Jan Sverma by a delegation of the Central Committees of the Czechoslovak and Czech National Fronts, Prague and Central Bohemian bodies of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the state, and the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front. Wreaths were also laid at the memorials of Klement Gottwald and Jan Sverma.

KORCAK OPENS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 26 AUG

AU2914427 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

["(VAR)"-signed report on the opening of the agricultural exhibition in Ceske Budejovice on 26 August, addressed by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic: "The Earth--Our Food Provider 1978"]

[Excerpt] In his speech opening the agricultural exhibition in Ceske Budejovice, Josef Korcak said: Socialism, which has liberated man from exploitation, is an enemy of the pillaging of nature. Socialism creates conditions for the earth to yield increasingly richer fruit for the people's benefit. In the name of life and for its enrichment and beautification, socialism is thoughtfully reforming and protecting these fruits. On the other hand, contemporary imperialism is characterized by the policy of searching for increasingly barbaric means for devastating the earth, for destroying the vegetation and the waters. With the assistance of other socialist countries, the Soviet Union is developing continuous efforts for banning any use of natural environments for war purposes, and any change of the elemental force into an inhuman instrument of destruction and death. The purpose and aim of socialism is to make the soil all over the world a permamently good food-provider for its population, so that hunger will cease to be the fate of mankind once and for all.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND BRATISLAVA AWARD CEREMONY

LD2920213Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the Slovak National Council, acting on the recommendation of the Slovak Government, has awarded the national prizes of the Slovak Socialist Republic on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. Present at the festive ceremony, which took place in Bratislava Castle, were members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council. Comrade Slagovic presented certificates to the new state prize laureates.

CZECH COURT UPHOLDS 12-YEAR SENTENCE FOR HIJACKER

LD2918137 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 29, CETEKA--The Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic today upheld the verdict of the Prague City Court sentencing Libor Skalsky to twelve years imprisonment and other penalties for attempting to force the crew of a Czechoslovak airliner to change the course and fly to the Federal Republic of Germany. The attempt was made last May 17 on the Brno-Prague line under the threat of blowing up the plane. The verdict has now come into effect.

BRIEFS

USSR CAR IMPORTS--This year the CSSR will import 34,000 Zhiguli and 13,000 Moskvich passenger cars from the USSR. By 1977 a total of 180,000 Zhiguli and 120,000 Moskvich cars had been sold on the CSSR market. Since 1957 a total of more than 350,000 passenger cars have been delivered by the USSR's Avtoeksport enterprise to the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 78 p 6 AU]

NIER TO BE REPLACED AS CHIEF NEGOTIATOR WITH FRG

ID291401Y Hamburg DPA in German 1149 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--The GDR intends to change its chief negotiator for talks with the Federal Republic. DPA learned today in East Berlin that the head of the negotiations to date, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, will probably hand this job over soon to the departing permanent GDR representative in Bonn, Dr Michael Kohl. Nier will withdraw from the direct negotiations because he is taking on additional tasks in his present position in East Berlin. The change in the head of negotiations is part of various personnel changes taking place in the East Berlin Foreign Ministry. There has been no official confirmation by the GDR as yet.

DEPARTING HEAD OF REPRESENTATION IN BONN INTERVIEWED

DW291231Y Saarbruecken SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG in German 28 Aug 78 DW

[Text] Saarbruecken, 27 August--Asked about the meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, which has been contemplated time and again for quite some time now, the departing head of the GDR representation in Bonn, Michael Kohl, told Deputy Chief Editor of SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG Erich Voltmer, in an interview over the weekend in Saarbruecken that "There is still no tangible, topical reason for such a meeting now."

Kohl, who, accompanied by his wife, paid a farewell visit to the head of government and the cabinet of the Saarland Friday night, further said that traffic negotiations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR, particularly the envisaged construction of the Berlin-Hamburg autobahn, must be greatly welcomed, although they alone do not suffice to warrant a meeting between Schmidt and Honecker, though both basically favor such a meeting.

While Kohl refused to comment on the problem of the shopping possibilities of GDR citizens in the Intershop outlets and on the warning given the NDR [North German Domestic Service] correspondent in East Berlin, Lutz Lehmann, he said, concerning his work of 4 and 1/2 years in Bonn, that on the whole this work had satisfied him, despite some disappointments. He said he is leaving the Rhine with many impressions and confirmed that he will take charge of a new assignment in the field of foreign policy in East Berlin. Asked about his relations with the land government in Saarbruecken, Michael Kohl said that these relations were characterized by objectivity.

SUPPLEMENT TO CULTURAL PLAN SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD300624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2121 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo--On Tuesday in Maputo, GDR Ambassador Johannes Vogel and Maria Silvia Costa, general secretary in the Mozambique Ministry of Education, signed a supplement to the 1977-1978 working plan on culture between the GDR and Mozambique. The plan envisages the dispatch of more GDR instructors to Mozambique. They will help in training teachers and in improving teaching methods. Maria Silvia Costa described the cooperation between both states in the educational sector as an expression of the ideological accord between the SED and FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front].

F1

LOSONCZI CABLES GREETINGS TO POPE JOHN PAUL I

LD291856Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidiential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, addressed a telegram to Pope John Paul I. The text is the following:

"On behalf of the Presidential Council and government of the Hungarian People's Republic I respectfully greet you and express my best wishes to you on the occasion of your election as pope of the Roman Catholic Church.

"We sincerely hope that, under the direction of your holiness, the Catholic Church will continue to promote the solution of the major issues affecting the existence of mankind, advance the causes of peace, detente and disarmament as well as the creative cooperation among people holding different world outlooks. The good relations that have been formed between our state and the Roman Catholic Church is a source of gratification for us and we shall continue in future to consistently work for the maintenance of these relations."

VIETNAMESE ENVOY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA, PRC

LD291830Y Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI)--On the occasion of his country's national day, Nguyen Phu Soai, Budapest ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, held a press conference. He recalled the August revolution 33 years ago which opened a new chapter on the Southeast Asian continent.

"The country that has chosen the road of socialism is working dynamically on the implementation of the resolutions passed at the Fourth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party," said the ambassador and added "the Socialist Republic of Vietnam would never commit aggression against anyone, but it shall not tolerate from anybody to violate its independence and sovereignty."

"It is the desire of this much suffered people to rebuild its country in peace. Vietnam's foreign policy is governed by the same thought: Peace to the world, friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and with the rest of the brotherly socialist states, good-neighbourly relations with all the countries of Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people consistently highly appreciate their friendship with the Cambodian and Chinese peoples. They think that the policy of the two countries' leaders is directed not only against Vietnam, but also against their own peoples. Our revolutionary cause is again facing trials, however, only recently have the guns become silent, and our people started to rebuild their country. The world's public condemns the machinations of the Chinese authorities, their assistance to Cambodian reactionary circles who incited the border conflicts, and their campaign to drive out the Hoas from Vietnam. It condemns the economic, political and military threats with which they attempt to pressure our country. Still the Socialist Vietnam wishes to solve the outstanding questions in the Vietnamese-Chinese and Vietnamese-Cambodian relations via negotiations, on the basis of equality, friendship, independence and sovereignty. The Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that truth shall win in these debated issues, and the relations between the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and China will develop in the sign of friendship", emphasized the ambassador.

Finally he expressed his thanks to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, to the government and the Hungarian people for the assistance and solidarity his country enjoyed in hard times and still enjoys.

VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

LD281112Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian National Assembly, Dr Carlos Chanache Mata, first deputy chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Venezuela, visited Hungary from August 21 to 27.

During his stay in Hungary, the Venezuelan parliamentarian was received by Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian legislature. The visitor conducted talks with Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly. Dr Carlos Chanache Mata left Budapest on Sunday.

BOOK PUBLISHING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD281704Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] A Hungarian-Cuban agreement on book publishing and distribution was signed in Budapest today. The document defines Hungarian and Cuban works to be translated and the exchange of specialists and information on book publishing and distribution until 1980. Representatives of both ministries also agreed to study the possibilities for mutual activity in the market for Spanish books and to dissipate the history and life of socialist countries and Latin American peoples.

MSZMP CABLES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO FINNISH CP

LD291844Y Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party greeted in a telegram the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the party's foundation.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONGRESS OPENS--Budapest, August 29 (MTI)--A four-day international telecommunication conference began Tuesday morning at the Telecommunication Research Institute of Budapest. Jointly organized by the International Union of Radio Science [IURS] and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the session is being attended by some 350 experts from England, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, the Netherlands, India, Ireland, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Japan, Yugoslavia, Canada, Cuba, Poland, Libya, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Italy, Romania, Switzerland, Sweden, the Soviet Union and Turkey. These include Professor Stumpers, who is represented IURS [as received] and Soviet Academician V. Y. Siforov. Some 230 lectures--including 50 by Hungarian researchers--are to be delivered at the meeting. These will range from theoretical and practical planning of telecommunication to radio systems. Papers will be read also on the application of computers for planning circuits, production and micro-wave components and circuits and telecommunication measurement technics. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD]

SOVIET CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER--Budapest, August 29 (MTI)--Following an invitation from Hungarian Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon, Leonid Konstandov, chemical industry minister of the Soviet Union, Tuesday arrived in Budapest. The two ministers will have talks on furthering chemical industrial cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD]

G1

HIJACKED LOT AIRCRAFT LANDS AT U.S. MILITARY BASE IN W. BERLIN

TA301337Y Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 30 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Berlin, Aug 30 (AFP)--A lone hijacker forced a Polish airliner carrying 60 people to land at Tempelhof U.S. Military Airport in West Berlin today, a U.S. military spokesman said here.

Nine people, including the hijacker, were being questioned by American security forces, the spokesman said. Observers said that some of the people were expected to ask for asylum in the West.

Unconfirmed reports said that "a family" had left the plane and the airport in a military police car.

The plane, a TU-134 of the Polish airline Lot, was travelling from Gdansk, Poland, to East Berlin when it was hijacked.

American military police cordoned off the airport, and a U.S. helicopter continually crosscrossed the sky overhead.

In Warsaw, authoritative sources said that the lone hijacker "does not have Polish nationality."

The plane took off from Warsaw's Okecie airport at 0550 GMT and had been scheduled to land after a stopover in Gdansk, at Schoenefelde Airport in East Berlin at 0755 GMT.

Polish authorities have approached West Berlin officials with a request that the plane be returned and the hijacker extradited, the sources said.

SPANISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ARRIVES, TALKS WITH FRELEK

LD292148Y Warsaw PAP in English 1335 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug, PAP--President of the Foreign Committee of the Spanish Congress Ignacio Camunas, arrived on a three-day visit to Poland today.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport the Spanish guest was met by Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Ryszard Frelek.

Later on, the two officials held talks at the Polish Sejm building, where in a friendly atmosphere they discussed the favourably developing relations between Spain and Poland, and some issues of European policy with regard to the Helsinki Conference Final Act. The next round of talks will be held on Thursday.

On the same day, the president of the Foreign Committee of the Spanish Congress met the leadership, members of the scientific council and employees of the Polish Institute of International Affairs. The guest acquainted himself with the present activity of the institute which conducts studies into the problematique of contemporary international relations.

In the evening, Ignacio Camunas attended a meeting with Polish deputies hosted by the chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee. Present were Vice Marshal of the Sejm Andrzej Werblan, and Foreign Ministry officials.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREES ANTI-ALCOHOLIC MEASURES

AU290935Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report signed "(JBR)": "The Council of Ministers Resolution--Intensified Efforts Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution on further intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism (Resolution No. 113/78 dated 10 August). The resolution details specific duties for voivodes, ministers and heads of central offices.

The resolution obliges the voivodes and presidents of voivodship cities to:

1--Check by 31 December of this year that the location of premises where alcohol is sold complies with the regulations in force;

2--Submit to the appropriate voivodship people's council by 31 December of this year a draft of local legal regulations introducing more effective restrictions on selling and serving alcoholic drinks;

3--Organize systematic control checks to find out whether anti-alcoholic rules are observed.

These draft regulations should be discussed with the local trade union authorities, social organizations and major industrial plants. Control checks should be carried out with the participation of representatives of the social anti-alcoholic committee and of other social organizations.

The Council of Ministers resolution obliges the minister of food industry and purchases to produce alcoholic drinks in bottles holding 0.25 and 0.30 liters of alcohol. By 1982 the supply of alcohol in such bottles should account for about 10 percent of the domestic supply. The resolution also obliges ministers, heads of central offices and local bodies of state administration to take the necessary action in the plants supervised by them. In particular, this action should help strengthen--in cooperation with trade unions and social organizations--the control checks relative to workers' sobriety in the plants; to apply the necessary sanctions against workers coming to work drunk or consuming alcohol during working hours; and to work out and implement the necessary propaganda-educational programs to counter drunkenness and alcoholism.

By 31 December of this year the voivodes and the mayors of the voivodship cities will evaluate the degree of utilization of the funds earmarked for construction, adaptation and equipment of anti-alcoholic hospitals and other facilities, for providing material help for the alcoholics' families and for starting or completing the construction of new anti-alcoholic hospitals and other facilities.

By the same deadline the ministers, heads of central offices and voivodes will report to the Council of Ministers permanent committee for combating alcoholism on the implementation of the tasks detailed in the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 117 dated 5 May 1972 on intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

PZPR POLITBURO EXAMINES KRAKOW DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE

LD292150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At its session today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo considered the state of implementation of the plan for Krakow's social and economic development in 1976-1980 and basic guidelines for work in succeeding years.

The program outlined 4 years ago in a Politburo resolution and Council of Ministers' resolutions which followed, envisaged a further and more even development of the city, one of the main Polish industrial, scientific, educational, cultural and art centers.

It was stated that thanks to the dedicated efforts of the people of Krakow and the activity of the Krakow party organization, state outlays have produced many effective results both in the economy and in public facilities. The extent of housing construction had particularly increased.

A communique issued after the meeting says that the implementation of the outlined program will influence the acceleration of Krakow's economic and social development, the modernization of its industry, particularly the Lenin steelworks, and the modernization of the structure of its industry, bring about an improvement in housing and social welfare conditions for the people of Krakow, help to develop science and technological progress, and strengthen the role Krakow plays as an important national cultural center.

In the next topic on its agenda, the Politburo considered the problems of the specialization of production on private farms. It was stated that so far the development of specialization had made a contribution to strengthening technical and technological progress, mobilizing numerous reserves in production, and extending cooperation with state and cooperative farms.

The Politburo accepted the measures the government had taken to broaden and improve state aid for farms embarking on specialization in the form of convenient loans for production investment and more ample supplies of production resources and building materials, among other things. Here the Politburo underlined the need to take action aimed at making better use of the reserves and production potentials of all farms. The Politburo also recommended that procurement should be further improved by extending the direct collection of farm produce from crofts and by improving the standard of production services.

PAP REPORTS ADVERSE WEATHER IMPEDING HARVEST PROGRESS

LD2923O1Y Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug, PAP--Despite very difficult weather conditions, frequent rainfalls and low temperatures, it was possible to reap over three quarters and store over a half of the crops which this year were better than in 1977.

The next few days will not be easy for Polish farmers, as weather forecasts are not at all optimistic. The situation is hardest in Elblag and Jelenia Gora voivodships, in which part of the corn is not yet ripe enough and only one third of this year high yielding cereals has been collected so far, and in Walbrzych and Suwalki voivodships in which the figure is only 40 percent. For the last four days Jelenia Gora Voivodship was receiving almost continuous rainfall which made harvest work even harder.

Special steps were taken in order to quicken the pace of harvest. Over 850 combines were brought there from regions in which harvest-works near conclusion.

Farmers and technical workers are helped by youth and soldiers and in some parts of the country also by crews of industrial plants and organizations and institutions rendering agricultural services.

WARSAW DAILIES COMMENT ON PRC FOREIGN POLICY

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Reviews Diplomacy

LD300841Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[From the press review: "ZYCIE WARSZAWY on PRC Diplomacy"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily carries an article entitled "The Essence of Chinese Diplomacy" which reads in part:

"Regarding itself a socialist country and appropriating the alleged right, that is leading position in the international working class movement, the People's Republic of China for a long time now opposes the efforts undertaken by socialist countries aimed at detente and peace, peaceful construction and a fairer economic and social order worldwide."

"By reiterating its 'warnings,' or rather threats, Peking's leaders try to make people believe that the real threat of aggression can come from the East, from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, thus bringing grist to the mill for all antisocialist and antipeaceful forces dreaming about the return of the cold war era."

"Stubbornly sticking to their old dogmas, Chinese leaders do not want and are unable to draw from history, also their own one, appropriate guidelines for the future. Their actions which are aimed at putting states and peoples at loggerheads, at instigating one nation against the other, and not at the consolidation of a constructive cooperation in the name of common interests of humanity, lead China astray."

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

LD291838Y Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

["Where Peking's Policy Is Headed For"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug, PAP--As already reported, the PUWP CC organ TRYBUNA LUDU published an article by Jerzy Lobman, headlined as above, which refers to the escalating diplomatic activity of China observed in the past few months.

"The Chinese leadership strives to materialize its ideological goals when acting on the international forum. In view of China's economic and military weakness, it attempts to use diplomacy as a substitute for the shortcomings in question.

"China declares itself to be a socialist state whenever the opportunity arises. To say more, it attempts to deck itself in the borrowed plumes of those who exercise a monopoly in verifying the Marxist-Leninist ideology," wrote Jerzy Lobman; and he pointed out that a socialist foreign policy is characterised by three basic elements: "Support for progressive and national-liberation movements, in accord with the principles of proletarian internationalism, with particular support for countries building socialism in their states, the combating of reactionary trends, especially in their most backward, fascist forms, and last but not least, the defence of the most precious value for mankind--peace, the synomymity of socialism and peace is the highest expression of the humanism of our movement and it has an immense impact upon the masses the world over," emphasized the author, a leading Polish authority on Chinese affairs.

"Meanwhile, the practice of Chinese diplomacy," Jerzy Lohman states, "is based on the principles of materializing the great-power, hegemonist ambitions. The activity of China in the sphere of international policy focuses on obsessive hostility towards the countries of the socialist community. The present anti-Vietnamese policy, piling stumbling blocks before the young, war-weary socialist republic is the most glaring manifestation of this policy. The basic reason for that activity is the independent policy of the SRV, standing in the way of the hegemonist Chinese strivings in Southeast Asia, and its only objective is to hinder the consolidation of socialism in Vietnam.

"Similar is China's approach towards Angola, or its reaction to the victory of the national liberation movement in Bangladesh. The betraying of the Chilean democracy, solidarity with the post-colonial intervention of airborne troops in Zaire and the backing of the Somali aggression against Democratic Ethiopia should be seen in the same context. The facts indicate that the Chinese diplomacy regards the states of the consolidated socialist system as its No 1 enemy while concentrating most of its efforts on propaganda, diplomatic, and--when possible--practical attacks on those countries, movements and governments which seek socialist solutions to their problems," the PUWP organ emphasized.

"At the same time, the tendency is growing strong in China to tighten the relations with great capitalist powers, and the most reactionary regimes connected with them. Peking's hostility towards any peace initiatives of socialist countries and their efforts designed to curb the deployment of nuclear weapons is widely known."

The basic motives for such a policy become clear as soon as one acquaints himself with China's territorial claims. They extend to a territory no smaller than the present area of China.

The Chinese policy is based in every sphere on principles contrary to the essence of the socialist policy. It opposes socialist and progressive countries, strives to tighten its contacts with imperialism and reaction. Instead of internationalist ideals it is guided by narrow nationalist goals. It stakes on war. It is a policy of an anti-Marxist, hegemonist and big-power character, an imperialist policy by its nature limited only by its economic and military weakness.

BRIEFS

KIELCE PARTY PLENUM--The plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Kielce which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Aleksander Zarajczk and attended by Krystyn Dabrowa, head of the Central Committee organization department, appraised the implementation of the seventh congress resolution on the ideopolitical and organizational strengthening of the voivodship party organization. The plenum stressed the voivodship party's achievements in consolidating its leading role and pointed to weak features of party work, including the lack of militancy of some party organizations, particularly in rural areas. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 78 p, 4 AU]

LUBLIN PARTY PLENUM--The plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Lublin, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Wladyslaw Kruk, appraised the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan in the past 30 months and stressed that, despite progress in production, the present production results are not fully satisfactory. For example, eight plants failed to fulfill their planned tasks and 13 plants failed to honor their trade obligations in the first 6 months of this year. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

ROMANIA LIBERA ON COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AU292130Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/8/1978--Romania pays special heed to the United Nations conference on technical cooperation among the developing countries, writes daily ROMANIA LIBERA in its August 29 issue. She considers that the world reunion will attain its target only to the extent to which the plan of action it will adopt will not be limited to recording the shortcomings and anachronical states of affairs, but will also comprise concrete measures and recommendations apt to be turned into practice. Such a document, the Bucharest newspaper stresses, ought to include the new, superior forms of international technical cooperation--among which cooperation in production--provide for the mechanisms apt to secure the continuity of this conference and the deepening of the aspects of technical cooperation among the developing countries. ROMANIA LIBERA mentions in this connection the organization of inter-government reunions for some key-compartments on which these states' development efforts and the faster progress of the lagging countries depend.

An active participant in the reunions of the preparatory committee of the Buenos Aires conference, the paper goes on, Romania reasserted her consistent position in support of amplifying and diversifying the economic and technical cooperation as part and parcel of the general efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order. She stressed the imperative demand for the developing states to be afforded broad, unhampered access to the progress of contemporary science and technology. This implies backing them in the creation of cadres, the deepening of international scientific and technological cooperation, with which a rich exchange of information and transfer of modern technology should be secured, the promotion of scientific research in the less developed countries.

Romania considers that the principal role in attaining these targets devolves on the way how each separate country succeeds in channelling its material and human resources toward fast development--by earmarking an important part of the national income to the programmes of speeded up growth of the economic potential and of continued improvement of the population's living conditions. But, the paper writes, the internal efforts must be backed by relations of broad bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the developing countries, between them and the other world states, a mutually advantageous cooperation with no barrier and discrimination.

SCINTEIA ON NEED FOR DISENGAGEMENT, DISARMAMENT

AU292059Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

["Concrete Efficient Measures of Military Disengagement--The Main Condition for Building European Security"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/8/1978--Real security on this continent and in the world generally cannot be thought of unless concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament are taken, highlights SCINTEIA in a new commentary on the exposition President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered to the central state and party active.

These measures, read the Bucharest daily, become ever more necessary in the conditions of the unsatisfactory conclusion of the all-European meeting of Belgrade, whose proceedings were influenced first of all by the effects of the recent negative evolutions in international life, consequent to the accentuation of the tendencies to redivide the world into zones of influence and domination, and to the recrudescence of certain practices calling back the memories of the unfortunate cold war period.

The measures of military disengagement, though not representing a final guarantee of security, they may contribute to diminishing the danger of armed confrontations, to diminishing the confrontation, creating favourable conditions for passing to effective disarmament measures.

From this point of view, SCINTEIA writes, one can appreciate the importance of the negotiations initiated in Vienna five years ago, aiming at the reduction of weapons and armies in central Europe. Although these negotiations refer to a limited geographical area and the proposals under discussion aim only at partial aspects, their conclusion with positive results might have an encouraging significance. That is why the socialist countries as well as the capitalist ones participating in these negotiations have to act in order to come to the conclusion, with good results, of the negotiations, as soon as possible, as the proposals advanced have created a good base for achieving good agreements. It is indisputable that the reduction of the military forces by 30 thousand or by 50 thousand people, as one side or another suggests, as compared to one million people existing on each side, that is two million people in all, would not affect the balance of forces and would not expose any of the sides to dangers. On the other hand, this might have a great political, moral and psychological importance for the generalisation at a continental level, and not at a regional level only, of the military disengagement.

This makes necessary for these general problems to be debated in the general framework of the European security, all the states attending.

That is why, writes SCINTEIA, Romania highlights the necessity for all these problems to be situated in the focus of the Madrid [word indistinct]. In this regard too, the all-European reunion must be thoroughly prepared, learning all the lessons of the Belgrade meeting, as the problems of European security should not be viewed as the object of a longer or shorter "campaign", but as a permanent preoccupation meant to keep awake the consciousness of the peoples, to rally them in order to cause effective progress towards this desideratum. As to the military aspects of security, the adoption of concrete, effective measures is necessary, for the cessation of the irrational arms race, for building a climate of trust and stability able to facilitate disarmament negotiations. Adopting effective measures according to the Romanian proposals, writes SCINTEIA, appears even more necessary in the light of the recent years' evolutions on the continent, highlighting that the process of detente is still in an incipient stage, there still are forces wishing and trying not only to check this process, but to force it back to tension. The absence of firm actions towards military disengagement and disarmament has actually been the main obstacle to detente, understanding and collaboration on the continent.

SCINTEIA COMPARES SOCIALISM WITH BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY

AU292121Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

["Bourgeois Democracy--At the Surface and Beneath the Surface"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/8/1978 -- Under the above headline, SCINTEIA carries in its August 29 issue a commentary by Nicolae Lotreanu reading among others: The overusing of the theme of democracy in the Western specialty literature of late is well known. And, naturally, the prevalent tune is euphoria as regards the advantages being offered to the individual by the political regime in the Western capitalist countries.

But there is another pretension this literature has: To prove that as compared to socialism, the countries of the West are more advanced not only economically, but also in point of societal development, of observance of individual freedoms, in a word, of the democratic life.

As is known, contemporary bourgeois democracy is principally not the doing of bourgeoisie, is not a gift it offered to the people's masses. In its initial forms, bourgeois democracy came into being more as a result of the concessions the bourgeoisie had to make to its allies in the fight for winning the power--the medium classes and the proletariat. So, it can be said that the democracy which is so much trumpetted today by the representatives of bourgeoisie came into being and progresses greatly against this class. Its very mode of constitution and evolution shows that the bourgeois democracy has in its structure the germ of instability. Stopping before providing economic equality, the only one apt to secure actual social equality, the bourgeois democracy is permanently threatened by crisis. [sentence as received]

Socialist democracy, the author of the commentary goes on, means by its very nature the statuting of a broad social frame allowing for a most active participation of all citizens, especially of the working masses in running various compartments of activities, the whole of the social life. Once this truth, the more paradoxical appears to be the position of the Western ideologists who never do enough of eulogising the virtues of bourgeois democracy, on one hand, and show so many fears as to the ascent of the popular forces, on the other. Precisely what defines democracy is taken by the authors of the report for a danger menacing it.

As is known, the capitalist society, because of its private foundation, has not offered and cannot offer an "historic reply" to the question of people's participation in governing the society. On the contemporary age, with the shifts come about in the socio-political life, has enhanced the citizens' legitimate aspiration after participation in the building of their own future, and has rendered topical precisely those models of social governing which incorporate the participative dimension of democracy. To uphold under such conditions, the necessity of narrowing the participation in the social leadership, to claim that the removal of the citizen from a debate and adoption of decisions would (?be a) condition of proper operation of the social mechanism, means to oppose a natural and necessary course in the evolution of society.

Such a frame of participation, the commentary in SCINTEIA concludes, can only be offered by socialism. By socialism with its unquestionable achievements, with its guarantee of steady progress and, why not, with its inherent errors, since an essentially new system in the history presupposes continuous innovation, creation, searches and improvement. The building of such a system is being learnt from the very experience of social life and not being inherited, and in this generalized process of social learning errors might arise. Naturally, they cannot be identified with the very nature of socialism. What is essential is that the socialist society has the capability both to prevent negative tendencies and to liquidate their consequences through the force of its democratic self-control through the knowledge and purposeful guidance of the processes of socialist construction. Beyond distortions of a hostile propaganda, the construction of socialist democracy follows its implacable course and, by continually improving itself, enhances its appeal, as the only alternative to the crisis affecting the political structures of capitalism.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY IRANIAN JOURNALIST

AU3010185Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/8/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu received Iranian journalist Fariborz Atapour [name as received] on August 30.

The Romanian head of state granted an interview on the occasion for the national Iranian radio and television and the "Attelaat Publishing Group".

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS VIETNAMESE NATIONAL DAY

AU2921047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/8/1978--Marking the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a festive meeting was arranged by the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee at the Adesgo enterprise of Bucharest on Tuesday afternoon. After having referred to the main stages in the fight waged by the heroic Vietnamese people for defending freedom, for obtaining state independence and realizing national unity, Engineer Andrei Popescu, assistant general director of the knitwear industrial central, said: A moment of special importance in the political life of Vietnam has been the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which drew up the balance-sheet of the process of carrying through the democratic people's revolution and of the gains of the socialist revolution in the north, traced the line to the socialist revolution for the whole country for the purpose of going over from an economy of small production to socialism, avoiding the period of capitalist development. The speaker then said that the Romanian people, that followed with warm sympathy the fight for independence of the Vietnamese people and joyfully hailed the setting up, 33 years ago, of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, unabatedly manifested its material, economic, political and diplomatic support. Under the conditions of passing to the reconstruction and development of Vietnam, the speaker stressed, the Romanian-Vietnamese relations follow an upward course on a political as also economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes. These relations were eloquently illustrated during the visit paid to Vietnam in May this year by a party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by President Nicolae Ceausescu and during the visit to Romania, in November 1975, by a party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Le Duan. The meetings and talks of the Romanian and Vietnamese leaders, the speaker said, were a strong impetus for the development of the friendly relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, noting that under the new conditions, possibilities existed for intensifying both the cooperation and solidarity between the two parties, and collaboration between the two countries in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields. By this, new prospects were opened to the Romanian-Vietnamese multilateral collaboration in the interest of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Next to speak was Tran Thuan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam who, after having referred to the historic importance of September 2 for the Vietnamese people, the heavy fight full of difficulties and sacrifices waged for more than 30 years against colonialism and imperialism to win complete independence and the homeland's reunification, said:

The Vietnamese people will always be grateful for the large and valuable support and assistance for its revolutionary cause, for building and defending its Vietnamese socialist homeland, received from brothers and friends everywhere, including also the party, government and brother people of Romania.

The solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Romania, the speaker emphasized, emerged from the lofty common ideals of the two nations to successfully build socialism and communism. This solidarity and friendship has been tested over many years and steadily developed. The Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian state and people have given the Vietnamese people valuable support and assistance in its fight for national salvation, as also in the work of building socialism.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MEXICAN UNIVERSITY RECTOR 25 AUG

AU252037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received on August 25 Professor Dr Alberto Rosado Canton, rector of the Yucatan University (Mexico) and his wife, Elisi Noemi Caseres de Rosado, now visiting Romania.

The rector of the Yucatan University--a prestigious higher learning institution which conferred the title of doctor honoris causa on President Nicolae Ceausescu and on Elena Ceausescu--addressed keen thanks for the interview, for the possibility afforded to visit Romania again. The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu the volume "Romania--Moments of Her History," whose author he is. The work was edited by the Yucatan University.

The Romanian head of state thanked and appreciated the activity deployed by the rector of the Yucatan University for the better acquaintance and the continued development of the relations of collaboration and friendship between the Romanian and Mexican peoples.

During the interview, they expressed the wish to enlarge the Romanian-Mexican relations in the fields of education, science and culture, to intensify the exchange of delegations between the universities of the two countries, and it was appreciated that this contributes to developing the friendship and collaboration between Romania and Mexico, which accords with the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, progress and understanding among nations.

NETHERLANDS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU282135Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/8/78--The delegation of the Christian Democrat Appeal of the Netherlands, led by President Pajim Steenkamp, arrived in Bucharest on August 28 to visit Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

Received by Banc

AU292047Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/8/1978--On Tuesday, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met the delegation of the Christian Democrat Appeal of the Netherlands led by Dr Pajim Steenkamp, president, now visiting Romania.

During the talk on the occasion, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the Socialist Unity Front and of the Christian Democrat Appeal in the political, economic, social and cultural domains as also opinions on present-day international questions.

The interview was an opportunity for the good relations existing between Romania and the Netherlands to be referred to, for both sides to express the wish that the links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries further develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Dutch peoples, of international progress and peace.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS SENT TO FINNISH COMMUNISTS

LD291750Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 28 (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (L.C.Y.) Presidency has sent the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee a telegram of felicitations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the party's foundation. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia appreciates the struggle of the Finnish Communist Party for the fulfillment of ideals of the Finnish working class and people conducive to the securing of peace and understanding in Europe and the world, reads the telegram. The belief is expressed in the telegram that relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Finnish Communist Party will continue developing and promoting in accordance with the interests of the working people of the two countries.

SAWP OFFICIAL DZUNOV RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

AU291936Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Pisto Dzunov, vice president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance, has received Ibrahim al-Khatib, chief of the political mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] in Belgrade, who informed him of the developments in the Middle East and about the PLO position. Mutual satisfaction was expressed over the past development of relations.

OFFICIALS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON HUA'S VISIT

LD292202Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 20 (TANJUG)--Under Secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar and head of department in the secretariat Dusan Gaspari gave an interview at the international press centre here this evening with foreign and Yugoslav correspondents on the just-ended visit to Yugoslavia by Chairman of the Communist Party and Premier of the State Council of China Hua Kuo-feng and the Yugoslav-Chinese top-level talks. During the one-hour interview, correspondents showed high interest in the results of the talks and were given exhaustive information on this subject. In reply to questions from accredited and special correspondents who covered Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia, Loncar informed the journalists present in detail about all subjects discussed by President Tito and Chairman Hua and about the separate talks held between ranking leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China. In this context, Loncar stressed the significance of the talks for further promotion of bilateral Yugoslav-Chinese relations. He also spoke of the international subjects discussed during the Yugoslav-Chinese talks and international aspects of these talks.

PRESS ASSESSMENT OF CHAIRMAN HUA'S VISIT NOTED

LD291516Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 29 (TANJUG)--Reporting on the closing talks held on Brioni yesterday between President of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito and Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Chairman and State Council Premier Hua Kuo-feng, the Yugoslav press notes that views were identical or similar on many of the questions discussed and that differences are not and must not be an obstacle to comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and parties.

...e press reports President Tito to have set out in particular the principles of Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy and to have assessed his own visit to China last year and Chairman Hua's current visit to Yugoslavia as constituting the basis for and a stimulus to deeper mutual knowledge and further cooperation between Yugoslavia and China.

The two visits were similarly assessed by Chairman Hua who described his stay in Yugoslavia as an "expression of respect and esteem for President Tito and Socialist Yugoslavia".

It is pointed out that Chairman Hua talked with great esteem also of Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy.

Reports also assess the talks between the two top leaders as having ended in the friendly atmosphere marked by openess and mutual respect which has characterized them throughout the visit.

Also emphasized is the assessment of the two leaders of the similarity or identity of views of Yugoslavia and China on many international issues.

The Yugoslav papers note that during Yugoslav-Chinese party talks yesterday both sides emphasized that the basis for the further fruitful development of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China is respect for the principles of independence, equality, and responsibility of each party and movement to its own working class and people, as well as respect for differences in roads of building socialism and in international positions of countries. It was assessed that cooperation between the Yugoslav League of Communists and the Chinese Communist Party is in the real and long-term interest of international understanding, peace and socialism.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON HUA'S RECENT VISIT REPORTED

Sundic Comments

LD292030Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese state and party delegation have ended their visit to Yugoslavia. Milika Sundic comments:

There will probably still be much discussion in both the Yugoslav and world press on Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, which has just ended, and on the talks he held with President Tito in Belgrade and on Brioni. The Tito-Hua Kuo-feng talks and the visit itself have transcended the borders of Yugoslavia and China in their significance, and without fear of being mistaken, we can characterize them as the most significant international event of the year.

The Tito-Hua Kuo-feng meeting marked a great step forward for relations between Yugoslavia and China in the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two socialist countries on the principles of full equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. The talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, trust and sincere friendship, which is just as significant as the degree of agreement on the issues discussed by Comrades Tito and Hua Kuo-feng. The leaders of the two countries discussed and analyzed the general international situation and bilateral relations and they agreed to direct cooperation between Yugoslavia and China in both directions, as well as in the direction of peace and the further advancement and expansion of all relations between the two countries. In neither respect were there reservations on either side.

Yugoslavia and China are building socialism under different conditions, just as the international positions of the two countries differ. However, this had no influence on the openness and the constructive nature of the dialog nor on the desire of both sides to come to know each other as well as possible and to take advantage of all favorable possibilities for further strengthening and advancing cooperation at the level of both state and party, on which subject exhaustive talks were held.

China supports the Yugoslav concept of the policy of nonalinement, and highly assesses its achievements in building socialism on the foundations of self-management, Yugoslavia's national policy and, of course, Yugoslavia's independence and readiness to defend it with all available means. It is with such a Yugoslavia, self-managing, socialist and nonalined, and with the LCY, which acts independently, freely and responsibly taking positions on all vital questions of relations and cooperation in the communist and workers movement, that the PRC and the CCP wish to have the best relations, without claims on either side intended to impose attitudes and views on the other. Cooperation which rests on such bases, which has no conditions placed upon it due to Yugoslavia's and China's relations with third countries and parties, can only contribute toward the promotion of international cooperation and toward more responsible and principled behavior inside the communist and workers movement.

All those who, during Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, tried and are still trying to distort this significant event in Yugoslav-Chinese relations and to show it in the wrong light, have behaved in an irresponsible way, before both their own and the world public. For good Yugoslav-Chinese relations can be harmful to no one, except those who attempt to impose their own narrow and selfish interests as some kind of general law which is binding on everyone. Such behavior is unacceptable and represents open interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The disputes which exist between individual socialist countries and communist parties must be settled responsibly, in a communist way, and not through the imposition of one's own attitudes and views. If Yugoslavia and China have succeeded in overcoming everything that at one time was not good in their relations, others can do the same.

Of course, good and friendly relations can exist only under conditions of full equality and independence. That is the whole secret of the fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and China and between the LCY and the CCP. There are no other secrets, and clearly those who seek them are a long way from the principles of equality and independence. It is a fortunate circumstance that Yugoslavia and China are not thinking of going back but are doing everything possible--and much is possible--to continue along the path which they began this time last year, when President Tito visited China, so that on the final day of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia they could conclude that, in this respect, they have come a long way. This is as good as saying that the Tito-Hua Kuo-feng talks have completely succeeded.

BORBA Comments

AU291525Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[V. Teslic commentary: "Messages and Lessons"]

[Text] The visit made by the highest PRC party and government leader Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia and his talks with President Tito have met with an extraordinarily favorable echo from our public and have elicited exceptional international interest. The visit has been given a completely positive assessment, as an event that enriches the whole of international life.

In a new and unsettled international life, one which is very dynamic and in which difficulties, crises and misunderstandings continue to dominate, the Yugoslav-Chinese talks and agreement on certain key topical questions symbolize, in fact, general progress and certain perspectives for further international relations in general; whether this relates to progress in the cause of socialism in the world, which is becoming increasingly less fettered by the dogmatic imposition of some models and forms, or whether progress and further assertion of the cause of independence and equality in relations among states is involved, something which is a vital element in the struggle for peace, international cooperation and progress, and for realization of a new international order.

Yugoslavia and China are writing a clean new page, involving not only their bilateral relations, but also the world's history, and are doing so on the basis of new principles of full understanding, and of respect and equality. The key to the success of the Yugo-Chinese dialog and further cooperation lies precisely in the principles which the [illegible] concept. All problems are approached with maximum understanding and respect for full mutual the exchange of experiences exceptionally useful for further rapprochement, [illegible] and cooperation. This means, among other things, that differences in [illegible] are accepted as the result of different conditions under which the [illegible] the building of socialism or for a consolidation of world peace is being waged.

The top Yugoslav and Chinese leaders were quite decided in defining the principles of successful Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation. We are independent and equal in our mutual relations, Comrade Hua stressed, and neither of our countries has the desire to interfere in the affairs of the other, or to control the other. Comrade Tito also expressed the conviction that the progress of socialism in the world can be insured only if we all consistently respect and, in practice, adhere to the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference, and if we respect individual paths of development, the voluntary nature of international cooperation and solidarity and the differences that exist between countries and parties.

Under these conditions, it is normal that the two sides were able to show not only extraordinary interest in the course of the social development in our two countries, but full support for the course of the socialist development of each as well. The high mutual opinion of the original national revolutions in the two countries is, therefore, accompanied by high assessments of the further revolutionary changes in China promulgated on the basis of the theses of the 11th CCP Congress, or of the self-managing system and the nonaligned policy of Yugoslavia--both as new qualitative values in the revolutionary changes of the modern world.

It has been demonstrated, among other things, that building mutual relations on these principles insures the full respect of all third countries, large or small. Thus, all interference from outside is ruled out in the most eloquent manner, while certain speculations about this visit are put in their proper place.

The cordiality, frankness and understanding accompanying Hua's visit and the mass demonstrations of friendship on the part of all our peoples give Yugoslav-Chinese relations a special imprint. This is also significant encouragement for the two sides to continue along the same course and to round out and enrich their bilateral cooperation with new qualities. The messages and lessons from the talks between Tito and Hua this August demonstrate, in fact, the historic significance of Tito's visit to China in August of last year. If we now stand before a new stage and if we have further strengthened the basic positions of our two countries in international life, if we have further asserted the principles of equality and independence in internal development, then this confirms that we have not only kept step with the turbulent times, but that we have been ahead of them.

BTA ACCUSED OF INACCURACY IN COMMENTARY ON HUA'S VISIT

LD292303Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The Bulgarian news agency BTA last night published a commentary in connection with the visit which Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, paid to Yugoslavia, which is carried prominently today by all Sofia papers. The commentary accuses the Chinese chairman of using his visit for crude anti-Soviet attacks with the aim of sowing dissent and diminishing the influence of the countries of the socialist community. In so doing, the Bulgarian agency uses in its assertions parts of sentences, taken out of context, from the reports of the Western press and the AP agency.

TASS COMMENT ON HUA-TITO TALKS TERMED 'WITHOUT PRECEDENT'

LD291913Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Soviet news agency TASS this evening published a fairly extensive report on the final Yugoslav-Chinese talks, in which it enumerated a series of subjects on which views were exchanged during Hua Kuo-feng's visit. The agency also lists some attitudes which were presented on that occasion. However, in referring to certain "Western sources," but without specifying what reliable Western sources TASS has in Yugoslavia, this agency says that Yugoslavia will sign an agreement on military supplies to China.

At the end of the report, the Soviet news agency lists several subjects on which it evidently has not found--even in these Western sources--information indicating that they were discussed or in what manner. The agency mentions this in a tone of reproach to the Yugoslav leadership for not having talked about them or, if it had, for not having announced its disagreement with China on issues such as the Chinese attitude toward Vietnam, on what TASS describes as the Chinese arms race and so forth. It sounds very strange indeed, and it is certainly without precedent that a news agency should lecture a state on what it should say in talks with another state. Nor can TASS give a reliable answer to what this means, even if it refers again to its "Western sources."

BORBA Retort to TASS

AU291307Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[TANJUG Report]

[Excerpts] The world press reports on the cordial welcome accorded Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in Skopje and on his visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and world news agencies report that the Chinese chairman arrived in Zagreb yesterday on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Under the title "Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to Yugoslavia," the Soviet news agency TASS has carried an extensive report on the visit of the Chinese chairman, which says that Yugoslav-Chinese interparty talks were held during Hua Kuo-feng's stay in Yugoslavia. TASS quotes a TANJUG report to the effect that views were exchanged on the results of cooperation between the two parties and on opportunities for its further advancement, and that it was noted that the aims and tasks connected with normalization of interparty relations have been attained and that these relations have now entered a new stage and are developing successfully.

Tendentious Reporting by TASS

That part of the TANJUG report is also cited which says that differences in the roads of struggle for socialist building and in views on international cooperation do not constitute an obstacle to development of good relations. The TASS report further says that talks were also held on economic relations and it reports briefly on further activities of the Chinese chairman.

TASS then asserts that "During his stay in Yugoslavia, Hua Kuo-feng continues to use the opportunities offered for statements containing gross attacks on the Soviet Union and its policy." In this connection, TASS attacks the Yugoslav press for its manner of reporting on Hua Kuo-feng's visit and even blames it for not dissociating itself from the statements of "the Chinese leader."

From the reports of some foreign correspondents and press and from the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY, the Soviet news agency particularly emphasizes those parts which refer to relations in the Balkans, "the significance of the strategic position of the Balkan Peninsula," and "the Soviet expansion being carried out" in this region.

TANJUG believes that such TASS reporting on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit deserves special commentary, which we are omitting in this review of world reaction.

TASS forgets, however, that Yugoslavia has never allowed and will never allow disputes between individual countries to burden its relations with these countries. The Soviet agency also forgets that Yugoslavia develops its relations and friendly cooperation with all countries on the basis of the universal principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs of others, mutual respect, and mutual benefit and not at the expense of any third country.

It is particularly surprising that TASS tries to find fault with Yugoslavia by using quotations from foreign newspapers and correspondents, particularly Western ones, instead of respecting the statements and positions of the most responsible Yugoslav personalities on Yugoslavia's policy.

PUBLICATION VIEWS POSITION OF BULGARIANS IN SFRY

LD272208Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] BRATISTVO, the weekly for the Bulgarian nationality in our country, which is published in Nis, carries in its latest issue a special supplement devoted to Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Readers of the periodical are acquainted with the official documents of the two countries on their mutual relations.

In its special supplement, BRATISTVO also carries a detailed analysis of the position of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia made by Venko Dimitrov, secretary of the Dimitrovgrad Municipal League of Communists Committee and member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee. By quoting many examples, he stresses that, in our self-managing and nonalined community of fraternal and equal nations and nationalities, the comprehensive development of the Bulgarian nationality is also insured. In the past 15 years, the national income of the population in those communes in which members of the Bulgarian nationality live has increased many times. Such results in the economic development have been achieved thanks to the creative initiative of the working people and citizens of all nations and nationalities, as well as with the solidarity and assistance of the nations and nationalities of the republic and broader community.

Members of the Bulgarian nationality are involved in the work of many political, delegate and self-managing organs and forums in the federation, the republic, the region and municipalities. The full equality of languages in schools, state organs, public services and information services has also been insured.

In stressing Comrade Tito's words to the effect that national minorities should be bridges of rapprochement and cooperation among peoples, Venko Dimitrov points to the untenable policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria toward the Macedonian nationality in Pirin Macedonia.

PRAGUE SPRING, DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM NOTED

AU2917497Y Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 Aug 78 p 22 AU

[Andrej Novak article: "Prague 68--Prague 78"]

[Text] Ten years is not a sufficiently long period to enable one to assess given events from a historical perspective; but it is a distance in time which allows restrospection from a calmer and usually more sober perspective. This should apply to Prague of 1968, to the "Prague Spring" and the invasion of the Warsaw Pact troops, which put an end to that spring. It nevertheless appears that the passions which permeate, on the one hand, the unshakable apologists of the intervention, and those who advocated the Czech spring primarily because they expected it to go further than its protagonists intended, on the other, are as much alive now as they were 10 years ago.

This war between two worlds is being fought without the Czechoslovak actors who participated in the events of 10 years ago on either side, for these people are heard very little in the international field. Some are not heard because they keep silent and others because they do not attract attention.

Some matters--the sincerity of the efforts to develop socialist democracy and the unacceptability of military intervention, for instance--were as clear then as they are now. Others--especially the broader question of national roads to socialism, independence of parties, their responsibility to their own workers class, internationalism and equal cooperation between socialist states--still remain the subject of sharp political debates in which state and party interests and strivings for hegemony, covered with ideological smokescreens, are often intermixed.

While this polemic continues unabated, the actual development of socialist thought and practice in the world reveals that strivings for an independent development of socialism in the socialist states are coming to the fore with increasing strength and force, as are independent projections of the socialist society made by the parties which are not in power.

In harmony with the foregoing, the spirit of an internationalism and a socialist solidarity based on full equality and consistent respect for differences in the roads of socialist development is pushing forward in the international workers movement, despite the strong braking forces. The Berlin conferences of the European communist parties in June 1976 gave this new reality a formal expression in the concluding document; despite different interpretations of the letter of this document, it is not possible to annul its spirit and sense.

Yugoslavia and the LCY have clearly and unequivocally taken their place among those socialist countries and communist parties which build socialism of their own color and advocate equal and honest relations in the international workers movement. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, Yugoslavia and the LCY, in the spirit of this policy, defend without compromise their independence, even by strengthening the broadest popular basis of the defense system, whose basic guidance is the constitutional provision stating that no one can sign a capitulation for Yugoslavia.

Today we can at least note that socialist development conceived in this way--and not exclusively in our country--approaches most closely the true strivings of people and offers them the broadest possibilities for changing social reality in keeping with their wishes.

FURTHER INTERVIEW OF FORMER LEADER MILOVAN DJILAS

LD291655Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 25 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Ettore Petta dispatch including report on interview with former Deputy President of Yugoslavia Milovan Djilas: "Now Hua Kuo-feng Is Also Planning a Visit to Italy"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade--In Belgrade, while the press is giving great prominence to reports on Hua's visit, underlining the friendly atmosphere which characterizes the Chinese-Yugoslav talks, Milovan Djilas has also spoken out on the topic. He does not rule out the possibility of China shortly seeking rapprochement with the Eurocommunist parties. "I believe that China will move toward Eurocommunism," he said.

My conversation with the former deputy president of Yugoslavia, who has now become Yugoslavia's "critical brain" and the "symbolic figure" of the opposition, takes place at his home behind the Belgrade federal parliament. Though in his seventies, his face still retains a youthful look which not even his white hair manages to dispel. He talks cautiously and expresses opinions, revealing the effort of gathering in his mind the elements needed to form an assessment but which perhaps escape him. He answers the questions, imparting a detached emphasis to his words, as if what is happening in Belgrade at the moment with Hua Kuo-feng's visit does not concern him. Probably in his heart he is aware of the painful feeling of being left out of and far from events which, in a sense, he prepared for many years ago, when he fought alongside Tito in the partisan war and at the most difficult moments of the conflict with Moscow and Cominform. The other morning he saw on television the Chinese president's arrival in Belgrade and his embrace with Tito.

"It is undoubtedly an important historical event," he says, adding that "China's opening is positive for everyone. Through Yugoslavia, China is taking a step toward and beyond the Adriatic. China is not an imperialist state, and its new foreign policy might perhaps contribute to the diminution of the USSR's imperialist system throughout the world." Maybe, Djilas continues, in time there might be a reduction in the totalitarian forms in China itself, although for the time being there is nothing to justify such a prediction. And at this point, Djilas recalls an observation once made by Mao Tse-tung to Malraux, to the effect that the problem of civil freedoms is a European one and does not exist in China.

According to Djilas, the problem of civil freedoms does not exist in the USSR either, in the terms in which it is viewed in the rest of Europe, including in the other communist states. As always, his verdict on the Soviet Union is bitter: If one compares the current situation with the situation at the time of the tsars, one must conclude that the changes which have taken place are not very large, he observes. Then, asking himself what differences have occurred in the intellectual sector, he replies that intellectuals are now worse off than they were then.

No, he continues, in the USSR there is no process of democratization and there cannot be one in future: "I do not believe in the democratization of the CPSU. It would not survive it. Even if it were possible, such a process could never start from below, though possibly from the top, but from a completely different political leadership from the present one." The only democratic form known by the USSR was the short-lived one of Lenin's new economic policy, which Stalin brutally eliminated from his program.

"In Eastern Europe, there will certainly be an advance toward pluralism, but not in the USSR: Stalin realized something which Trotskiy never understood and Lenin only vaguely, that the Bolshevik revolution would have lost the battle had it not been sparked off in the tradition of Russian nationalism. And Soviet bureaucracy has become an imperialist bureaucracy," Djilas says.

And what about Eurocommunism? Djilas asserts that Eurocommunism "was born in Czechoslovakia in 1968." Today "Eurocommunism" is a new form of democratic socialism and the social democracy of modern capitalism, which is no longer the capitalism of 50 or even 30 years ago. I believe that capitalism, too, is moving in the direction of a democratic and nonexclusive form of socialism and that this phenomenon could also occur in the United States. The Europe of today and tomorrow is the Europe of democratic socialism."

And what about Yugoslavia? Djilas shifts on the stool on which he is sitting and says that today he is "less optimistic" than 8-10 years ago with regard to his country's future: "I believe that the current system is not efficient enough in economics and politics. Policy is decided by the few and the population is indifferent. No," he adds, "there is not a dictatorship in Yugoslavia, but the fact is that there is no real authority either." Djilas does not explain this any better but the allusion is clear: The development of the self-management system and the decentralization at all political and administrative levels is not accompanied by an ideology capable of taking a hold among the people and forming a strong political bond. Therefore the period after Tito will be difficult, because at present Tito himself constitutes the real political bond. Djilas does not fear "a dismemberment" of Yugoslavia but he does fear conflicts as inevitable "and the Soviet Union will not remain uninvolved."

The weakening of the nonalined movement is having the effect of weakening Yugoslavia's position on the international scene.

"Nonalinement is being undermined by the USSR, Cuba and Angola and the pro-Soviets are very active in the movement. They have reactivated the concept of imperialism and of neocolonialism and disregard that of hegemonism." Djilas notes with some regret that Yugoslavia did not celebrate, as perhaps it should have, the 30th anniversary of the conflict with Cominform: "This is a very indicative detail," he observes, and continues: "Tito is right when he says that we must be strong. I also believe that we must have a good army and a good police force, but that is not enough. There must also be great popular support."

This seems to imply that Djilas does not share Kardelj's enthusiasm for self-management and Tito's support for it: Things should be taken in steps, more slowly: "We should do what was done in Spain, after Franco's death. In Czechoslovakia, too, the process of democratization was too fast and the consequences can still be seen by all."

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